

plates of minor size, proceeding obliquely downwards from the external base angle, are also white, and show as a somewhat ill-defined irregular line. The plates on the under side of the ray are quadrangular, widening on the side towards the extremity of the ray, the two dilated corners or angles of which are rounded, producing an intermediate depression or arch, suggesting the appearance of a half-worn incisor tooth. The prevailing colour of these plates is white, but their lateral edges are of a delicate purple hue. A row of irregularly angular white plates connect the rays at their origin and surround the centre of the avenues.

Referring to Forbes's 'British Starfishes,' the *Ophiocoma* now figured and described seems to come nearest to *Ophiocoma bellis*, from which, however, it differs in having a circular disk; wedge-shaped scales at the insertion of each ray; and apparently a greater portion of the surface covered with scales, which are all, or nearly all, of a circular form; and in the absence also of a cordiform depression opposite the origin of each ray. It appears, moreover, to differ in colour, which, however, may not be a characteristic implicitly to be relied on. The colour of the disk is of a uniform purple; that of the rays is more of a variegated lilac.

JAMES SMITH.

Manse of Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire,
June 3, 1850.

ART. XI.—Description of certain Longicorn Coleoptera from New Holland.
By EDWARD NEWMAN.

Family ———

Genus—HEMESTHOCERA, Newman.

Caput parvum, porrectum, oculis reniformibus, haud prominentibus, apud antennarum insertionem excavatis; antennis corpore brevioribus, 11-articulatis, dimidio basali lanugine vestitis, apicali nudis: prothorax conicus, anticè truncatus posticè utrinque dente instructus: elytra brevia basi prothorace latiora, apice rotundata, dente præapicali utrinque instructa: propedes et mesopedes mediocres, metapedes longiores, femoribus omnibus extus tumidis.

HEMESTHOCERA FLAVILINEA.

Atra, puncta, scutello lanuginoso aureo; elytris bicarinatis, carinâ suturali flavâ, costali atrâ apice flavâ. (Corp. long. 6 unc. Elytrorum lat. max. .225 unc.)

The head is small in proportion to the size of the insect and porrected, its sides are nearly parallel, the eyes being so slightly prominent as scarcely to cause any excess in breadth, neither is there any material restriction behind the eyes; the epicranium is punctate; the eyes are reniform, the antennæ being placed in advance of their anterior excavation; the excavation itself is filled with a silvery pile, while all other parts

of the head are black, naked and shining: the antennæ when reversed scarcely reach the apex of the elytra, they are 11-jointed, the basal joint of a form very common among the longicorns, somewhat shorter than the head, moderately slender at the base, but much stouter at the apex, it is perfectly black and glabrous; the second, as usual, is very short, broader than long; the third and fifth are of equal length and each about equal to the first: the fourth is shorter and the sixth longer than either of these; the joints from the second to the sixth, both inclusive, are clothed with a thick, black, velvety down; the remainder, *viz.*, the seventh to the eleventh inclusive, are naked, slender, and decrease gradually in length; the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth are silvery-gray, with a black apex; the eleventh is entirely black. The prothorax is longer than the head, its disk is somewhat depressed, deeply and irregularly punctate and perfectly black; its anterior margin is straight and in width exactly equal to the head; its posterior margin convex and much wider than the anterior; its lateral margins nearly straight but of course not parallel, and terminating posteriorly in a strong tooth. The mesothorax as seen behind the prothorax, together with its scutellum, is covered with a short golden down. The elytra at the base are considerably wider than the prothorax, and altogether wide in proportion to their length, still sufficiently long to conceal the abdomen; they gradually decrease in width towards the apex, where they are rounded but furnished with a small yet very obvious marginal tooth at some distance from their sutural extremity; besides the suture itself, which is somewhat keel-like and glabrous, each elytron has two glabrous discoidal keels, the first nearest the suture is very decided, it commences at the base and terminates near the apex, it is perfectly glabrous, impunctate, and of a bright yellow colour: the second commencing at the shoulder of the elytron and running parallel to the first, is glabrous, impunctate and black, a small apical portion alone excepted, which is yellow; the interstices between these keels as well as the space exterior to them is black, glabrous, and coarsely and deeply punctate. Beneath, the prothorax is punctate as above, it forms a truncate cone, no ridge or line of demarcation separating its dorsal and sternal surfaces; the metasternum is black and very polished, but more deeply punctate than the prosternum; anteriorly it is produced into a strong tooth-like projection, and on each side it has an amorphous pale-coloured patch of velvety down: the abdominal segments are black, brilliantly polished, and under a lens of moderate power appear to be impunctate; the terminal segment is exserted and truncate at the tip. The fore and middle legs are of average size and proportions; the hind legs are long, the tip of the abdomen not nearly reaching the extremity of their femora; all the femora are manifestly incrassated externally, and all the tibiæ have two spines at the apex.

Not having seen any insect very similar to the one now described, I have found some difficulty in deciding what characters are to be regarded as merely specific, and I feel much distrust as to the separation I have attempted of generic and specific definitions.

HAB.—North Australia: in the cabinet of Mr. Samuel Stevens, whose zeal and energy in importing exotic insects has already added so largely to our entomological knowledge.

Family ———

STENODERUS OSTRICILLA.

Caput, prothorax, mesothorax, profemora, mesofemoraque glaberrima, latè testacea; oculi rotundi, antennæque nigra; metathorax, metafemora, tarsique omnes nigro-picea; abdomen subtus nigrum fulgore chalybeo splendidum; elytra 4-carinata, testacea, apicibus latè purpureo-nigris. (Corp. long. .5—.6 unc. Elytrorum lat. max. .125—.15 unc.)

The head, prothorax, mesothorax, profemora and mesofemora are smooth, very shining and bright testaceous; the eyes, which are round, and the antennæ are black and shining; the metathorax, metafemora and all the tarsi are pitchy black; the abdomen beneath is black but resplendent with a steel-blue lustre; the elytra are bright testaceous approaching to orange but without gloss, indeed they exhibit somewhat of a velvety surface, and have a broad apical band of black resplendent with a lovely metallic purple; this purple colour does not quite extend to the anterior margin of the black: each elytron has four raised longitudinal keels.

These insects are constant to two sizes, as designated above: the difference is probably sexual.

HAB.—North of New Holland. In Mr. S. Stevens's collection.

Family—PHORACANTHIDÆ.

Genus—SKELETODES, Newman.

Generi nostro Callirhoë nimis affinis, at corpore, antennis, oculis manifestè differt: gracilius; antennæ longiores articulis 3—5 spinâ apicali armatis, 3tî spina mediocris, 4tî minor, 5tî minima; oculi 4, binis epicranii approximatis, minoribus, ovatis, binis genarum majoribus, subrotundis; prothorax latitudine duplò longior lateribus subparallelus, inermis; elytra lateribus parallela, dorso complanata, apice rotundata inermia; pedes longi femorum dimidio apicali incrassato.

SKELETODES TETROPS.

Fusca, testaceo varia, puncta; elytra basi, plagis discoidalibus obliquis, apiceque fusca; pedes testacei, metafemorum apicibus fuscis. (Corp. long. .425 unc. Elytrorum lat. max. .08 unc.)

Head porrected on the plane of the prothorax with which it exactly corresponds in width; antennæ as long as the body, beset with scattered long and short hairs; the third joint armed with a strong apical spine, the second with a smaller one, the third with a very small one, the remainder unarmed; each joint is dark at the base and apex, pale in the middle: the eye being completely divided at the base of the antennæ by a large scale or plate evidently connected with the antennæ, the insect becomes possessed of four distinct eyes, a character already noticed in Tassaromma, Astathes, and several other genera of longicorn Coleoptera; the upper or epicranial eyes are

seated on the crown of the head and are somewhat approximate, they are of an oval figure but are produced into something like an angle at their exero-posterior extremity, where their connexion with the lower eyes has been cut off by the scale or plate already described; the lower or cheek eyes are large, rounded and projecting, and also exhibit something like an angle at the nearest point of approach to the upper eyes: the colour of the head is testaceous, but a dark brown mark extends from each upper eye to the anterior margin of the prothorax: the length of the prothorax is equal to twice its width, and its width is almost exactly equal to that of the head: its figure is cylindrical and its sides parallel, and unarmed by spine, tooth or tubercle; its surface is rough and devoid of all gloss; its colour testaceous, with five blackish longitudinal vittæ, one of which is dorsal, broad, irregular, and encloses an oblong testaceous spot, the others are narrower and lateral; scutellum rounded, black: elytra rather wider than the prothorax, their sides nearly parallel, their apex rounded and unarmed; they are uniformly punctate, in colour nearly black with various testaceous markings, one of these occupies the humeral angle of each elytron, a second nearly joins this and passes in a zigzag direction towards the suture, emitting amorphous branches towards both extremities of the elytron; between this and the apex are three longitudinal marks on each, and of these that in the middle is widest and longest; beneath testaceous; the metasternum divided by a deep longitudinal groove; the legs, especially the metafemora, of rather more than average length; the exterior or apical half of all the femora greatly thickened, the thickened portion of the metafemora and the apices of the tibiæ brown, the rest of the legs testaceous.

HAB.—New Holland. In Mr. S. Stevens's collecton.

Genus—PHORACANTHA, Newman.

PHORACANTHA IMPAVIDA, Mas.

Antennæ corpore valdè longiores, articulis 3—5 apice 1-spinosis; prothorax dorso rugosus, lateribus dente mediano minuto armatus: elytra asperè ac profundè puncta, punctis apicem versus magnitudine pedetentim decrescentibus: color nigropiceus, nitidus; elytra testacea, maculâ utriusque basali, fasciâ medianâ undatâ, fasciâ postmedianâ plagam suturalem adjungenti, nigerrimis. (Corp. long. 1·7 unc. Elytrorum lat. max. ·5 unc. Antennarum dilat. 5·5 unc.)

A large and striking species allied to *P. tricuspis* (Entom. 3) but differs not only in certain peculiarities of structure, but also superficially and strikingly in the distribution of colour on the elytra; of these the ground colour is testaceous, and the black or rather pitchy-black markings are thus disposed; the first is basal where it adjoins the prothorax, but not extending to the humeral angle; on each elytron it emits a central pointed limb or tooth directed towards the apex, and at the suture it is prolonged until it unites with a very conspicuous zigzag fascia common to both elytra, and which crosses them a little before the middle, forming a tolerably accurate letter N on each, that on the right elytron being reversed; below this zigzag fascia is a large oval sutural blotch, extending almost to the anal angle and emitting from its middle on each side a conspicuous ascending branch which just touches the costal margin; exterior to the prominent humeral angle at the base of the inflected costal margin of each elytron is an oblong black blotch.

HAB.—North of New Holland. In Mr. S. Stevens's collection.

Family—RHAGIOMORPHIDÆ.

Genus—TRITOCOSMIA, *Newman.*

Generi nostro Rhagiomorpha fortè nimis affinis at differt antennarum articulo 3tio fasciculo apicali ornato, femoribus brevioribus pedetentim tumidis.

Of this genus the first-described species, *Roei* of Mr. Hope, should doubtless stand at the head, that which I am about to notice being probably nothing more than a variety or a different sex. It should be observed that Mr. Hope's allocation of *T. Roei* under the genus *Stenoderus* appears scarcely warranted by its structure; *Stenoderus* has the eyes small and circular after the manner of certain *Lepturidæ*; *Tritocosmia* large and reniform after that of the major part of the *Cerambycidæ*; *Stenoderus* has the antennæ simple, *Tritocosmia* has the first joint elongate, externally incrassated, and the remainder attached at an angle or elbow; the third joint in *Stenoderus* is without ornament, in *Tritocosmia* it is furnished at the apex with a conspicuous tuft of black hairs: the structure of the prothorax is also decidedly different, that of *Tritocosmia* having a stout lateral tooth altogether wanting in *Stenoderus*.

TRITOCOSMIA ATRICILLA.

Nigra, elytris 4-carinatis, latè testaceis, apice nigris, scutello lanugine brevi nigerrimo densè obsito; profemoribus, mesofemoribusque latè testaceis, apicibus tantum nigris. (Corp. long. .9 unc. Elytrorum lat. max. .225 unc.)

HAB.—New Holland. In Mr. S. Stevens's collection.

Family—CERAMBYCIDÆ.

CERAMBYX? LATIVITTA.

Fuscus, elytris impunctis, obsoletissimè bicarinatis, vittâ latâ communi ante apicem desinente albidâ. (Corp. long. 1.1 unc. Elytrorum lat. max. .325 unc.)

Head and prothorax umber-brown and shining; head finely punctured, depressed between the bases of the antennæ, and impressed with a longitudinal fovea on the epicranium; antennæ moderately distant, seated on slight elevations, nearly as long as the body, 11-jointed, simple, slightly downy, and slightly hairy, the joints follow the normal relative proportion as regards length, the apical joint being sesquialterous: eyes large, prominent, notched in front at the base of the antennæ: prothorax slightly wider than the head, its lateral margin armed with a stout obtuse median tooth, an impressed line near and parallel to both its anterior and posterior margins, its disk distinctly but not strongly punctate: elytra wider than the prothorax, rounded at the shoulders, flattened dorsally, impunctate and having two indistinct ridges on each, rounded at the apex and entirely unarmed, umber-brown with the exception of a broad yellowish-white dorsal stripe or vitta common to both, this commences at the base, and is there as wide as the prothorax, but it decreases very gradually in width and ceases altogether before the apex; legs below the average size and length, simple, femora scarcely incrassated externally: under side ferruginous-brown.

HAB.—North Australia. In Mr. Stevens's collection.

CERAMBYX? SUBSERRATUS.

Fuscus, utroque elytro albido vittato: antennis brevioribus, subserratis. (Corp. long. 1 unc. Elytrorum lat. max. .3 unc.)

Antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, 11-jointed; the terminal joint longer than the rest and flattened, the preceding joints from the fourth to the eighth inclusive set on obliquely, and produced at the apex into a kind of tooth, which gives the antenna a serrated appearance; they are of a pale brown colour inclining to testaceous; the eyes are large and reniform, deeply notched to receive the base of the antennæ. The prothorax is rather broader than the head, rather longer than broad, and has parallel sides without armature; it exhibits no division into dorsal and sternal surfaces; it is very uneven, being pitted with large, deep, confluent punctures, except a small glabrous spot in the very centre of its dorsal surface. Elytra manifestly broader than the prothorax, flattened dorsally, with parallel sides, and each rounded at the internal apical angle; at the base they are impressed with large, deep, and often confluent punctures, but these become smaller and more distant before the middle, and in the lower half, which is highly polished, the punctures are small and distant; the colour of the elytra is clear brown, or dirty, semitestaceous white; the brown occupies the base, and is slightly prolonged on the costa, but is interrupted by the white rather before the middle; it then recommences, is continued to the apex, and returns along the suture to beyond the middle; the white occupies the remainder of each elytron. The meso- and metathorax have a lateral patch of whitish hairs. The legs are short, scarcely extending beyond the apex of the abdomen; they are of a pale brown like the antennæ, and, as well as the under surface generally, are sprinkled over with pale hairs: each segment of the abdomen has two small patches of pale hairs.

HAB.—The vicinity of Richmond or Clarence River, New Holland. In the collection of Mr. S. Stevens.

I look forward with considerable pleasure to the publication of something like a digest of the Australian Cerambycidae; unless the task should fall into abler hands, I trust this may be accomplished during the approaching winter. I need scarcely say how much I should feel indebted to entomologists who will assist me with the loan of specimens, descriptions or figures, or who will refer me to specimens, descriptions or figures which they may not be able to lend: in the mean time I fear to create new genera in cases where an insect can possibly be referred to any already existing.

EDWARD NEWMAN.

ART. XII.—*Description of a Pentamerous Coleopterous Insect from New Holland.*

By EDWARD NEWMAN.

Stirps—PRIONOCERA.

Natural Order—MELYRITES?

Genus—AGASMA, Newman.

Caput exsertum, porrectum, oculis mediocribus, reniformibus, antennis filiformibus, corporis dimidio vix longioribus, 11-articulatis; prothorax obcordatus, postice truncatus; elytra prothorace latiora utroque 6-carinato.